



A Merry Christmas



WLB and Steel
An Editorial
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Daily Worker

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NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

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TEHRAN CLINCHED VICTORY--F.D.R.; EISENHOWER TO LEAD INVASION

Two Key Rail Unions Cancel Strike Tells Nation Big Battle Just Ahead

FDR's Greeting

THE 3,800,000 American fighting men now serving overseas as well as the whole nation could not have wished for a better Christmas greeting than President Roosevelt's radio speech. For some of our soldiers this is the third Christmas of fighting. But for them and all of us this is the first Christmas of a great and well-grounded optimism that the war will be greatly shortened and that a durable and solid peace will result.

For the President with his great authority has not only reaffirmed the historic outcome of the Cairo and Tehran conferences. He has removed any doubts which may still have lingered with respect to the main decisions. And he has made plain that the full weight of our government, our army and the people are being directed towards the realization of these decisions.

In announcing the appointment of General Eisenhower to command the western offensive against Hitler Germany he has put an end to rumor-mongering about our military affairs. And, most important, he makes it clear that steps are already well under way to put into effect the decision to launch coordinated and mighty land offensives of the whole Coalition against Germany from the east, west and south.

Like the three-power declaration of Tehran, the President's speech is a direct and confident harbinger of joint action, to be carried out in a spirit of full cooperation between our country, the Soviet Union and Britain, and between them and the other nations of the anti-Hitler Coalition.

He confirms in his own effective way the new and high level of cooperation attained at Tehran for speeding up victory and for a durable peace. With respect to the future, the President expressed confidence that no "insoluble differences will arise among Russia, Great Britain and the United States." He revealed his own great enthusiasm over the accomplishments of his meeting with Stalin and Churchill and, previously, with Chiang Kai-shek. He "got along fine" with Stalin, whom he characterized as a "truly representative of the heart and soul of Russia." The high level of the Tehran attainments is reflected in the President's confidence that "we are going to get along with him (Stalin) and the Russian people—very well indeed."

The extent of the agreement reached is also shown in the President's emphasis upon the intention of the Coalition to rid the German people once and for all of "Nazism and Prussian militarism and the fantastic and disastrous notion that they constitute the 'master race,'" while at the same time making it clear that the United Nations have no intention to enslave the German people.

With respect to the Cairo conference, the President indicated that a much closer cooperation had been established with China and that in the Pacific offensives China would be given her full opportunity to engage all her forces against Japan. Particularly important is the President's statement that the general principles agreed upon included the recognition of the rights of the Far Eastern peoples to determine their own form of government without molestation.

The President is highly confident and optimistic. But at the same time he is grim and realistic in telling us that our main battles still lie ahead and that all energies must be gathered to assure the speediest possible victory. In this connection, his warning against political partisanship must be taken to heart by the whole nation. This means that all sectors of the national community must subordinate everything to the immediate task of supporting and assuring the success of the massive offensives now about to begin.

Trainmen and Engineers OK FDR As Arbiter

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (UP).—Two powerful Railroad Operating Unions today accepted President Roosevelt as arbiter of their wage dispute and called off their scheduled strike as a "Christmas present" to the nation, but this did not reduce the possibility that three other Operating and 15 Non-Operating Brotherhoods would strike and tie up the nation's railroads on Dec. 30.

B. M. Jewell, representing the 15 Non-Operating Railway Workers Unions, said tonight that conferences with War Mobilization Director James P. Byrnes today yielded no solution of the pending wage dispute but that there was still hope of a settlement.

He said the unions submitted a proposal to the Carriers for a flat 10 to 15 cents an hour raise in lieu of a proposed overtime provision and that the Carriers had submitted a counter-proposal. These offers were exchanged during a side conference at Byrnes' office.

UNIONS MAY MEET SUNDAY He added that negotiations now would go over until Monday with a "bare possibility" the Non-Operating Unions and the Carriers may meet Sunday.

Attorney General Francis Biddle met with Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson today, raising the possibility that members of the armed forces will run the lines if federal seizure becomes necessary.

The Trainmen and Engineers Unions along with railroad management, have accepted Mr. Roosevelt's offer to arbitrate. But the other three Operating Unions stood firm while the 15 Non-Operating Brotherhoods made a counter-offer which was to be answered sometime today in a White House conference with War Mobilization Chief James P. Byrnes and Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson.

After his proposal met with only partial success, Mr. Roosevelt last night directed Attorney General Biddle to draw up the necessary papers for government seizure of the roads in event negotiations collapse.

CALL OFF STRIKE Decision of two of the Operating Unions to call off "any strike for any future date" was announced at the White House by A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, and Alvan Johnston, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who said:

"We feel that the public is entitled to this information now as a Christmas present. We feel that this will be bad news for Hitler and Hirohito."

Their unions claim a total membership of some 225,000. The membership of the five Operating Unions totals about 350,000, with the Non-Operating union membership totaling 1,100,000.

Wages are the sole issue.

'Our Certain Victory'

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
Christmas, 1943.

TO THE MEN AND WOMEN OF THE ARMED FORCES:

Two years ago Americans observed Christmas in the first dark hours of a global war. By sacrifice and courage and stern devotion to duty, you accepted the challenge boldly. You have met and overcome a determined enemy on the land, on the sea and in the air. Fighting with skill and bravery, you have already destroyed his dream of conquest.

This Christmas I feel a sense of deep humility before the great courage of the men and women of our armed forces. As your Commander-in-Chief I send my greetings with pride in your heroic accomplishments. For you the nation's prayers will be raised on Christmas Day. Through you at last the peace of Christmas will be restored to this land in our certain victory.

Franklin D. Roosevelt
Commander in Chief

"Through you at last the peace of Christmas will be restored to this land in our certain victory," President Roosevelt said in his greeting to the men and women in the armed forces throughout the world. The facsimile of the letter appears above. The President also prepared a special message to the sick and wounded in hospitals.

3,000-Plane Raid Hits Invasion Coast

LONDON, Dec. 24 (UP).—The greatest force of American battle planes ever assembled, more than 3,000 in all, attacked the French invasion coast today after a 1,000-ton Christmas Eve attack on Berlin by the British Royal Air Force in the early hours of the morning.

Protected by more than 500 fighter planes, including Thunderbolts, Lightnings and Spitfires, the biggest heavy bomber force ever sent out by the U. S. Army Air Force, hit the Pas de Calais area, the invasion coast on the narrow strait of Dover, in a mighty display of striking power and pinpoint precision bombing.

The fighters swept the sky clear of enemy planes before the giant heavy bombers thundered in to drop their bombs from low altitude.

It was the fifth straight day of incessant attacks on the area across the 22-mile Dover Strait in which the Germans have been reported preparing rocket guns to bombard London—an area also within the range of Allied invasion possibilities discussed by President Roosevelt today in connection with his announcement of the appointment of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower as Allied western invasion chief.

First reports, given by jubilant crews, indicated that American losses were remarkably small, if any planes were lost at all.

Striking at Berlin in another double-threat attack which kept the city burning in the night, the Royal Air Force night shift left fires burning in the Nazi capital which crews saw 120 miles away—fires which were calculated to be burning still on Christmas Day.

It was the 98th attack on Berlin. It brought to 11,200 tons the weight of bombs hurled on Berlin in seven big raids, and to 19,928 tons the weight dropped during 1943.

Soviets Take Gorodok, Key To Vitebsk

LONDON, Dec. 24 (UP).—Hard-driving Soviet troops today captured Gorodok, only 19 miles north of Vitebsk, and bore down on that key stone of the Germans' Baltic defenses from two additional directions in a bitter winter battle amid the frozen lakes and marshes of White Russia.

More than 60 inhabited places on the Baltic Front fell to the Red Army along with Gorodok, the regular communiqué said, including the towns of Beresovka, Dubny, Grandak, Malyshevo and Stallno.

The Red Army threw back German tank and infantry attacks southwest of Zhitobin where the Nazis were battling to hold open an escape channel from southern White Russia, the communiqué said, while artillery and patrol exchanges occurred on other sectors of the front. Soviet troops knocked out 69 enemy tanks on all sectors Thursday and 17 German planes were shot down.

Gorodok Captured

One hundred and twenty-four guns roared out a salute with 12 rounds each to signal the liberation on Gorodok which was revealed in a triumphant order of the day from Marshal Joseph Stalin announcing that Gen. Ivan C. Bagramian's First Baltic Army, developing an "impetuous offensive," took the town by storm.

Gorodok lies on the Nevel-Vitebsk railroad, 40 miles south of Nevel, and its capture cost the Germans their last major defense outpost of the big Vitebsk bastion on the north, where Bagramian's winter troops were generating the main force of their offensive.

Listing four rifle divisions, a tank brigade, a trench mortar division, two artillery regiments, an anti-tank brigade and a fighter division as well as smaller units which distinguished themselves in the new triumph, Stalin said that hereafter they would be called "the Gorodok units."

The Order of the Day proclaimed "eternal glory for the heroes who lost their lives in the liberation of Gorodok."

Supplied in the most difficult sectors by dog-sled, the Red Army men were waging a brilliant tactical battle although front dispatches disclosed that they did not have numerical superiority on the White Russian front, relying instead on their skill in maneuvering.

Advancing along the narrow forest roads, the Soviet troops found every mile strewn with the frozen bodies of German dead.

Merrill Joins Plea For Mrs. Browder

The deportation order issued against Mrs. Raisa Browder, wife of the general secretary of the Communist Party, is "needlessly cruel and inhuman," Lewis Merrill, president of the CIO United Office and Professional Workers, wrote President Roosevelt yesterday.

Mr. Merrill called upon the President to intervene.

"I do not believe that this action of the Department of Justice is in harmony with your views or your policies," he wrote. "I urge you to use the occasion of the Christmas season to order the cessation of these proceedings."

Tells Nation Big Battle Just Ahead

(For text of the President's speech yesterday see page 2.)

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Dec. 24 (UP).—President Roosevelt reported to the nation and our fighting men everywhere today that the Allied powers soon will strike mighty new blows against Nazi Germany with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in supreme command of a great air, sea and land attack from the west.

Mr. Roosevelt announced Eisenhower's promotion as leader of the Allies' greatest military enterprise during a Christmas Eve broadcast from his Hyde Park home, and before he finished speaking, it was announced in London that Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, commander of the heroic British Eighth Army, will command the British Army under Eisenhower for the invasion of Western Europe.

The appointments of Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, commanding Allied Forces in the Middle East to succeed Eisenhower as Allied Generalissimo in the Mediterranean and Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Eisenhower's deputy, to command of Allied Armies in Italy, also were announced in London while the President spoke.

The momentous announcements together with other revelations in Mr. Roosevelt's Christmas Eve broadcast—one of his strongest wartime speeches—removed any doubt that the zero hour in Europe is almost at hand.

ZERO HOUR NEAR

From "many" points of the compass, the President said, "a gigantic attack upon Germany" will be launched.

The Russian army, he said, will "continue its stern offensives on Germany's Eastern Front, the Allied armies in Italy and Africa will bring relentless pressure on Germany from the south, and now the encirclement will be complete as the great American and British forces attack from other points of the compass."

Speaking from the library of his home overlooking the ice-jacketed Hudson River, the President, on his first Christmas here since he took office, sought to prepare the country for the great losses the forthcoming invasion of Europe will entail and he warned that while victory is in sight, it still is far distant, and "we must look forward to large casualty lists, dead, wounded and missing."

The President presented in some detail a report on his conference at Cairo and Tehran, saying that the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China had agreed on "plans for stepping up our successful attack on our enemies as quickly as possible and from many different points of the compass."

He said that the conferences with Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Marshal Joseph Stalin and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek also resulted in agreement to use international force if necessary to maintain peace after the war.

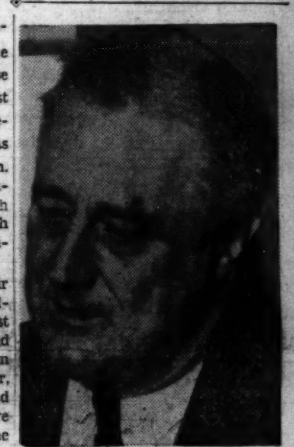
Mr. Roosevelt made these points: 1—Eisenhower will be in supreme command, and Lt. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, now in command of the American Strategic Air Force in North Africa, will command the entire American strategic bombing force operating against Germany.

2—While the United Nations intend to crush forever the military might of Germany, they have no intention to enslave the German people and will give them a "normal chance" to be "respectable members of the European family."

3—American armed forces overseas today number 3,800,000 and will rise to more than 5,000,000 by next July.

4—Definite military strategy governing new blows in the Pacific

(Continued on Page 3)



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT



GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

We Demand Right to Vote, Servicemen All Over Nation Tell AYD in Survey

A nation-wide poll of opinion conducted simultaneously in 16 cities among men in the armed forces by wives and sweethearts of servicemen revealed 7,454 favor the provisions of the original Green-Lucas Servicemen's Absentee Vote Bill while only 244 of the total number of 7,698 polled were opposed. The announcement on the results of the poll conducted by American Youth for Democracy came in the form of a special Christmas Message to Congress sent to Vice President Wallace and Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn, by its co-chairmen, Robert Thompson and Naomi Ellison. Hundreds of young women, sweethearts and wives of servicemen, stood on bleak street corners, in railway terminals and before canvases in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Baltimore and five other major cities with placards and ballot boxes to take the poll between 5 and 8 Wednesday evening. Pointing out that Christmas "is a

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17 Roomers Perish in 42nd St. Hotel Fire

Seventeen men met death virtually on the eve of Christmas in a fire which destroyed the Standard House, a five-story lodging hotel at 439 W. 42nd St. yesterday afternoon. The dead, mostly night workers, were trapped in their sleep. Seventeen others were injured by the flames or by leaping from upper story windows.

The fire got such a quick start that when the first fire truck arrived flames were already leaping from every front window of the building. Cause of the fire was not determined immediately. More than 20 pieces of apparatus sped to the scene in response to three alarms. Fire towers were raised and hoses lines criss-crossed the street. A crowd of thousands pouring down from Times Square as clogged the approaches that an ambulance had to drive down the sidewalk. Water froze as it dripped from the building, complicating the firefighting.

New 'Nom de Guerre' For Channel Coast

By a Veteran Commander

THE Channel coast has been called "invasion coast," "Atlantic Wall," "West Wall" and a number of other names, depending on which side had offensive intentions at the moment.

On the War Fronts

Now it has been dubbed "rocket-gun coast" because German imitations of Russian "Katushas" are variously reported to be poised on the coast for a heavy, indiscriminate and hardly effective bombardment of the British coast.

The RAF and USAAF have been blasting that coast around the clock. This, of course, is not news. But this is news: heavy British bombers have taken part in the blasting. They have also gone out in daytime. Besides, it appears certain that the air attacks against the coast of France have greatly increased in intensity, as compared with previous forays.

Everybody is talking about those German rocket guns, as if they were a novelty. Our own national anthem mentions rockets. The modern version was used by the Red Army at the battle of Moscow exactly two years ago. There is no doubt that the Germans have rocket guns. Probably big ones, too.

However, a rocket projectile, because of its very nature, is much more difficult to aim carefully than a projectile fired from a real gun. Rockets are effective at close range. London is 85 miles away from the nearest point in France. Effective bombardment of London from French territory is out of the question.

Furthermore, rocket guns are comparatively simple contraptions, principally so because there is no recoil to contend with and no internal pressure in the barrel. Multiple rocket guns look like those metal baskets in which the milkman carries his bottles. The rockets take the place of the bottles.

Thus it would appear that intensive bombing of rocket batteries from the air would hardly have any decisive effect because the guns, if any, are certainly well concealed.

It would seem from here that the new "nom de guerre" of the Channel coast is either a bit of verbal camouflage, or just another type of "headline-fuel."

It is to be hoped that the intensification of the aerial treatment of the Channel coast has other, and more offensive, goals than the hunt for the latest German "war dragons."

It is interesting to note that the Fifth and Eighth Armies in Italy came up against German air-borne troops fighting as infantry. This is ample proof of the fact that the Germans are short of reserves for that front. If they were moving divisions of infantry to Italy from other fronts, as is being constantly reported, they would hardly squander precious air-infantry there.

THE Red Army is obviously preparing for an assault on the northern bastion of Vitebsk-Gorodok. Elsewhere, Soviet troops are beating back German counter-thrusts. In the critical Korosten sector they have even managed to improve their positions.

Nothing of major importance happened on the other fronts.

Partisans Repel Foe, Take 3 Vital Towns

LONDON, Dec. 24 (UP).—Marshal Josip (Tito) Brozovich's Yugoslav Partisans, smashing ahead against an estimated 18 German divisions, have regained three more important towns in winter-swept Yugoslavia and eaten off a fierce assault by heavy German tank forces on the Liberation Army's headquarters.

As the sixth Nazi offensive into Yugoslavia was slowed to a halt after a remarkable recovery by the Allied-supplied partisans, Marshal Tito's daily communique, broadcast by the free Yugoslav Radio, said the Germans had been cleared from their last stronghold in Kordun Province of Croatia by the capture of Topusko, 36 miles south of Zagreb.

The Nazis suffered great losses, including seven tanks, the communique said, while in the same region the Yugoslav counter-offensive rolled ahead.

The Germans also were being slowly but steadily cleared from strategic eastern Bosnia, scene of bitter battles a few weeks ago as the Germans drove the Partisans back to the hills from positions menacing Sarajevo.

Units of the Yugoslav 27th Division recaptured Brea and the important mining town of Vares. Vares, which has changed hands a number of times, is only 20 miles north of Sarajevo. The Partisans destroyed a power station, killed 50 enemy soldiers, wounded 33 and seized much war material.

Marshal Tito said a German attempt to break through from Travnik in central Bosnia in the direction of Bugojno and Jace, his reported headquarters, had been smashed. Two days ago the Nazis claimed that Tito and his high command had been driven from Jace, 30 miles west of Travnik.

Northeast of the port of Spalato a German attempt to capture Kupres, in the Ljarno-Duvno sector, was repulsed with heavy losses, and stubborn fighting continues around Sijca, the war bulletin said.

Extending their revitalized activities to Montenegro, the Partisans liberated 200 Partisan prisoners from an internment camp near Termita, while to the north, in Hercegovina, heavy fighting was reported around the village of Vilus on the Trebinje-Stolac road. Fifty-two Germans were killed and many

wounded and a rail bridge was blown up at Lastva.

In other operations in eastern Bosnia, the communique said, 80 Germans were killed and many wounded in one day's fighting in the Kladanj sector, 35 miles northeast of Sarajevo.

The Germans, still battling against Canadian units in the northwestern outskirts of Ortona, appeared to have lost their fight as Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's men captured Vessalini, three miles southwest of Ortona in a flanking move, and pressed to the outskirts of Villa Grande, two miles southwest of Ortona.

As the Allied drive curved around Ortona toward the road leading north along the coast to Pescara, observers here said the German positions at Ortona were hopeless. The Eighth Army already was well across the road to Orsogna and blasting vigorously at German positions northeast of the town.

Rain, which sent sections of the Garigliano River out of its banks, combined with German counterattacks to slow progress on the cold and mist-shrouded mountain line where Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army is battling its way toward Rome.

Today's communique reported only that patrols were active along the entire Fifth Army front, but it was disclosed here that the Germans had driven the Americans from a commanding height just a half-mile southeast of the village of Viticcio, six miles northeast of Cassino.

Nothing of major importance happened on the other fronts.

Zero Hour for 2nd Front Near, FDR Assures

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Dec. 24 (UP).—The text of President Roosevelt's speech:

I have just returned from extensive journeyings in the region of the Mediterranean and as far as the borders of Russia. I have conferred with the leaders of Britain and Russia and China on military matters of the present—especially on plans for stepping up our successful attack on our enemies as quickly as possible and from many different points of the compass.

On this Christmas Eve there are over ten million men in the armed forces of the United States alone. One year ago 1,700,000 were serving overseas. Today this figure has been more than doubled to 3,800,000 on duty overseas. By next July that number will rise to over 5,000,000.

That this is truly a World War was demonstrated when arrangements were made with our overseas broadcasting agencies for time to speak today to our soldiers, sailors, marines and merchant seamen in every part of the world. In fixing the time for the broadcast we took into consideration that at this moment here in the United States, and on the northeast coast of South America, it is afternoon. In Alaska and in Hawaii and the mid-Pacific, it is still morning. In Iceland, in Great Britain, in North Africa, in Italy and the Middle East, it is now evening.

In the Southwest Pacific, in Australia, in China and Burma and India, it is already Christmas Day. We can correctly say that at this moment, in those far Eastern parts where Americans are fighting, today is tomorrow.

But everywhere throughout the world—throughout this war which covers the world—there is a special spirit which has warmed our hearts since our earliest childhood—a spirit which brings us close to our homes, our families, our friends and neighbors—the Christmas spirit of "Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men."

During the past years of international gangsterism and brutal aggression in Europe and in Asia, our Christmas celebrations have been darkened with apprehension for the future. We have said, "Merry Christmas—Happy New Year," but we have known in our hearts that the clouds which have hung over our world have prevented us from saying it with full sincerity and conviction.

BIGGER BATTLES STILL TO BE FOUGHT

And even this year, we still have much to face in the way of further sufferings and sacrifice, and personal tragedy. Our men, who have been through the fierce battles in the Solomons, the Gilberts, Tunisia and Italy know, from their experience and knowledge of modern war, that many bigger and costlier battles are still to be fought.

But—on Christmas Eve this year—I can say to you that at last we may look forward into the future with real, substantial confidence that, however great the cost, "Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men" can be and will be realized and ensured. This year I can say that, last year I could not do more than express a hope. Today I express a certainty—though the cost may be high and the time may be long.

Within the past year—within the past few weeks—history has been made, and it is far better history for the whole human race than any that we have known, or even dared to hope for, in these tragic times through which we pass.

A great beginning was made in the Moscow Conference in October by Mr. Molotov, Mr. Eden

and our own Mr. Hull. There and then the way was paved for the later meetings.

At Cairo and Tehran we devoted ourselves not only to military matters, we devoted ourselves also to consideration of the future—to plans for the kind of world which alone can justify all the sacrifices of this war.

Of course, as you all know, Mr. Churchill and I have happily met many times before, and we know and understand each other very well. Indeed, Mr. Churchill has become known and beloved by many millions of Americans. And the heartfelt prayers of all of us have been with this great citizen of the world in his recent serious illness.

The Cairo and Tehran conferences, however, gave me my first opportunity to meet the Generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, and Marshal Stalin—and to sit down at the table with these unquenchable men and talk with them face to face. We had planned to talk to each other across the table at Cairo and Tehran; but we soon found that we were all on the same side of the table. We came to the conferences with faith in each other. But we needed the personal contact. And now we have supplemented faith with definite knowledge.

It was well worth traveling thousands of miles over land and sea to bring about this personal meeting, and to gain the heartening assurance that we are absolutely agreed with one another on all the major objectives—and on the military means of obtaining them.

MAPPED CRUSHING BLOW IN PACIFIC

At Cairo, Prime Minister Churchill and I spent four days with the Generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek. It was the first time that we had had an opportunity to go over the complex situation in the Far East with him personally. We were able not only to settle upon definite military strategy, but also to discuss certain long-range principles which we believe can assure peace in the Far East for many generations to come.

Those principles are as simple as they are fundamental. They involve the restoration of stolen property to its rightful owners, and the recognition of the rights of millions of people in the Far East to build up their own forms of self-government without molestation. Essential to all peace and security in the Pacific and in the rest of the world is the permanent elimination of the Empire of Japan as a potential force of aggression. Never again must our soldiers and sailors and marines be compelled to fight from island to island as they are fighting so gallantly and so successfully today.

Increasingly powerful forces are now hammering at the Japanese at many points over an enormous area which curves down through the Pacific from the Aleutians to the jungles of Burma. Our own army and navy, our air forces, the Australians and New Zealanders, the Dutch, and the British land, air and sea forces are all forming a band of steel which is closing in on Japan.

On the mainland of Asia, under the Generalissimo's leadership, the Chinese ground and air forces augmented by American air forces are playing a vital part in starting the drive which will push the invaders into the sea.

Following out the military decisions at Cairo, General Marshall has just flown around the world and has had conferences with General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz—conferences which will spell plenty of bad news for

the Japs in the not too far distant future.

I met in the Generalissimo a man of great vision and great courage, and remarkably keen understanding of the problems of today and tomorrow. We discussed all the manifold military plans for striking at Japan with decisive force from many directions, and I believe I can say that he returned to Chungking with the positive assurance of total victory over our common enemy. Today we and the Republic of China are closer together than ever before in deep friendship and in unity of purpose.

After the Cairo conference, Mr. Churchill and I went by airplane to Tehran. There we met with Marshal Stalin. We talked with complete frankness on every conceivable subject connected with the winning of the war and the establishment of a durable peace after the war.

Within three days of intense and consistently amicable discussions, we agreed on every point concerned with the launching of a gigantic attack upon Germany.

EISENHOWER TO LEAD INVASION

The Russian Army will continue its stern offensives on Germany's Eastern Front, the Allied armies in Italy and Africa will bring relentless pressure on Germany from the south, and now the encirclement will be complete as great American and British forces attack from other points of the compass.

The commander selected to lead the combined attack from these other points is General Dwight D. Eisenhower. His performances in Africa, Sicily and Italy have been brilliant. He knows by practical and successful experience the way to coordinate air, sea and land power. All these will be under his control. Lieutenant General Carl D. Spaatz will command the entire American strategic bombing force operating against Germany.

General Eisenhower gives up his command in the Mediterranean to a British officer whose name is being announced by Mr. Churchill. We now pledge that new commander that our powerful ground, sea and air forces in the vital Mediterranean area will stand by his side until every objective in that bitter theater is attained.

Both of these new commanders will have American and British subordinate commanders whose names will be announced in a few days.

HAILE STALIN AND U. S. SOVIET GOOD WILL

During the last two days at Tehran, Marshal Stalin, Mr. Churchill and I looked ahead to the days and months and years which will follow Germany's defeat. We were united in determination that Germany must be stripped of her military might and be given no opportunity within the foreseeable future to regain that might.

The United Nations have no intention to enslave the German people. We wish them to have a normal chance to develop, in peace, as useful and respectable members of the European family. But we most certainly cannot allow that word "respectable"—for we intend to rid them once and for all of Nazism and Prussian militarism and the fantastic and disastrous notion that they constitute the "master race."

We did discuss international relationships from the point of view of big, broad objectives, rather than details. But on the basis of what we did discuss, I can say even today that I do not think any insoluble differences will arise

among Russia, Great Britain and the United States.

In these conferences we were concerned with basic principles—principles which involve the security and the welfare of human beings in countries large and small.

To use an American and ungrammatical colloquialism, I may say that I "got along fine" with Marshal Stalin. He is a man who combines a tremendous, relentless determination with a stalwart good humor. I believe he is truly representative of the heart and soul of Russia; and I believe that we are going to get along well with him and the Russian people—very well indeed.

Britain, Russia, China and the United States and their Allies represent more than three-quarters of the total population of the earth. As long as these four nations with great military power stick together in determination to keep the peace there will be no possibility of an aggressor nation arising to start another world war.

But those four powers must be united and cooperate with all the freedom-loving peoples of Europe, and Asia, and Africa and the Americas. The rights of every nation, large or small, must be respected and guarded as jealously as are the rights of every individual within our own republic.

The doctrine that the strong shall dominate the weak is the doctrine of our enemies—and we reject it.

But, at the same time, we are agreed that if force is necessary to keep international peace, international force will be applied—for as long as it may be necessary.

It has been our steady policy—and it is certainly a common sense policy—that the right of each nation to freedom must be measured by the willingness of that nation to fight for freedom. And today we salute our unseen Allies in Occupied Countries—the underground resistance groups and the Armies of Liberation. They will provide potent forces against our enemies, when the day of invasion comes.

Through the development of science the world has become so much smaller that we have had to discard the geographical yardsticks of the past. For instance, through our early history the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans were believed to be walls of safety for the United States. Time and distance made it physically possible for us and for the other American Republics to obtain and maintain our independence against infinitely stronger powers. Until recently very few people, even military experts, thought that the day would ever come when we might have to defend our Pacific Coast against Japanese threats of invasion.

At the outbreak of the First World War relatively few people thought that our ships and shipping would be menaced by German submarines on the high seas or that the German militarists would ever attempt to dominate any nation outside of Central Europe.

After the Armistice in 1918, we thought and hoped that the militaristic philosophy of Germany had been crushed; and being full of the milk of human kindness we spent the next fifteen years disarming, while the Germans whined so pathetically that the other nations permitted them—and even helped them—to rearm.

For too many years we lived on pious hopes that aggressor and warlike nations would learn and understand and carry out the doctrine of purely voluntary peace. The well-intentioned but ill-fated experiment of former years did not work. It is my hope that we will not try them again. No—that is too weak—it is my intention to do all that I humanly can as President and Commander-in-Chief to see to it that these tragic mistakes shall not be made again.

There have always been cheerful idiots in this country who believed that there would be no more war for us, if everybody in America would only return into their homes and lock their front doors behind them. Assuming that their motives were of the highest, events have shown how unwilling they were to face the facts.

The overwhelming majority of all the people in the world want peace—not just a truce, not just an armistice—but peace that is as strongly enforced and as durable as mortal man can make it. If we are willing to fight for peace now, is it not good logic that we should use force if necessary, in the future, to keep the peace?

I believe, and I think I can say, that the other three great nations who are fighting so magnificently to gain peace are in complete agreement that we must be prepared to keep the peace by force. If the people of Germany and Japan are made to realize thoroughly that the world is not going to let them break out again, it is possible, and I hope, probable, that they will abandon the philosophy of aggression—the belief that they can gain the whole world even at the risk of losing their own souls.

I shall have more to say about the Cairo and Tehran Confer-

Sulfa for Italian Civilians



An Italian woman injured during the savage fighting at San Pietro has her head wound dressed by a townsman who is administering sulfanilamide provided by the American medical corps.

ces when I make my report to the Congress in about two weeks' time, and, on that occasion, I shall also have a great deal to say about certain conditions here at home.

But today I wish to say that in all my travels, at home and abroad, it is the sight of our soldiers and sailors and their magnificent achievements which have given me the greatest inspiration and the greatest encouragement for the future.

TRIBUTE TO MARSHALL AND KING

To the members of our armed forces, to their wives, mothers and fathers, I want to affirm the great faith and confidence we have in General Marshall and Admiral King who direct all of our armed might throughout the world. Upon them falls the great responsibility of planning the strategy of determining when and where we shall fight. Both of these men have already gained high places in American history, which will record many evidences of their military genius that cannot be published today.

Some of our men overseas are now spending their third Christmas far from home. To them and to all other overseas or soon to go overseas, I can give assurance that it is the purpose of their government to win this war and to bring them home at the earliest possible date.

And we here in the United States had better be sure that when our soldiers and sailors do come home they will find an America in which they are given full opportunities for education, rehabilitation, social security, employment and business enterprise under the free American system and that they will find a government which, by their votes as American citizens, they have had a full share in electing.

The American people have had every reason to know that this is a tough, destructive war. On my trip abroad, I talked with many military men who had faced our enemies in the field. These hard-headed realists testify to the strength and skill and resourcefulness of the enemy generals and men whom we must beat before final victory is won. The war is now reaching the stage where we will have to look forward to large casualty lists—dead, wounded and missing.

War entails just that. There is no easy road to victory. And the end is not yet in sight. I have been back only for a week. It is fair that I should tell you my impression. I think I see a tendency in some of our people here to assume a quick ending of the war—that we have already gained the victory. And, perhaps as a result of this false reasoning, I think I discern an effort to resume or even encourage an outbreak of partisan thinking and talking. I hope I am wrong. For, surely, our first and foremost tasks are all concerned with winning the war and winning a just peace that will last for generations.

The massive offensives which are in the making—both in Europe and the Far East—will require every ounce of energy and

fortitude that we and our Allies can summon on the fighting fronts and in all the workshops at home. As I have said before, you cannot order up a great attack on a Monday and demand that it be delivered on Saturday.

CHRISTMAS EVE MESSAGE TO TROOPS

Less than a month ago I flew in a big Army transport plane over the little town of Bethlehem, in Palestine.

Tonight, on Christmas Eve, all men and women everywhere who love Christmas are thinking of that ancient town and of the star of faith that shown there more than nineteen centuries ago.

American boys are fighting today in snow-covered mountains, in malarial jungles, and on blazing deserts, they are fighting on the far stretches of the sea and above the clouds, and the thing for which they struggle is best symbolized by the message that came out of Bethlehem.

On behalf of the American people—your own people—I send this Christmas message to you who are in our armed forces:

In our hearts are prayers for you and for all your comrades in arms who fight to rid the world of evil.

We ask God's blessing upon you—upon your fathers and mothers, wives and children—all your loved ones at home.

We ask that the comfort of God's grace shall be granted to those who are sick and wounded, and to those who are prisoners of war in the hands of the enemy, waiting for the day when they will again be free.

And we ask that God receive and cherish those who have given their lives, and that He keep them in honor and in the grateful memory of their countrymen forever.

God bless all of you who fight our battles on this Christmas Eve.

God bless us all. God keep us strong in our faith that we fight for a better day for human kind—here and everywhere.

Negro Group Asks Soldier Vote

Urging that everybody join in the campaign to guarantee passage of the Green-Lucas-Worley bill for a federal soldier-vote, the National Negro Congress yesterday condemned the Senate's action in killing the bill.

Calling the substitute amendment of the Green-Lucas bill an inadequate measure, the National Negro Congress statement points out that under states' control of the soldier vote, "out of 10,000,000 men in arms, scarcely 3,000 actually were able to vote in the last elections."

The National Negro Congress emphasized the need for telegrams and delegations directed to members of the House, telling them that "you won't be satisfied with any soldier vote law except the Green-Lucas bill and that you expect each of them to do everything possible to help it pass."

Ivan Ribar, Yugoslavia YCL Leader, Dies In Battle --- Was Partisan Hero

BERNE, Dec. 24. (ICN).—On Dec. 22 "Free Yugoslavia" broadcast that Ivo Ribar, Secretary of the Young Communist League of Yugoslavia and son of Ivan Ribar, Chairman of the Anti-fascist Vece for the People's Liberation of Yugoslavia, died on Nov. 27.

His death is a great loss not only to the youth of Yugoslavia but to the people as a whole. He was a leader and educator of the young people have received tens of thousands of splendid fighters and patriots, who for two-and-a-half years have heroically been fighting in the ranks of the People's Liberation Army as well as in the occupied cities and villages for the freedom and a better future for their country.

His name is inseparably associated with the country's youth movement which began ten years ago under the direct leadership of Ivan Ribar.

He represented the Yugoslav youth at the International Youth Congress in Brussels, Geneva and Paris. In 1935-36 he was a member and chairman of various youth committees, which on behalf of several million young men and women of the world, discussed important ques-

tions and adopted decisions on youth's tasks in the struggle against the fascist menace.

MEETS ANGLU-U. S. YOUTH Following the occupation of Austria, Czechoslovakia and Albania, Ribar called upon the youth to rally their ranks around a broad patriotic youth front in the defense of their country.

At the beginning of July 1939 at a Belgrade meeting, with a delegation of British and American youth, Ribar stressed that Yugoslavia's youth would be the first to defend the freedom of their country with arms in their hands.

He asked the delegates on their return to Britain and America, to convey the aspirations and feelings of the youth of Yugoslavia and to remain forever the friends of the Yugoslav people and youth.

When Germany attacked Yugoslavia, the young Belgrade lawyer and Secretary of the YCL, Ivan Ribar appealed to the youth to give all their strength in the struggle against the invaders and the fifth column traitors.

By his personal example he pointed the way to all the youth. He tirelessly organized guerrilla detachments and toured all the regions

mobilizing the youth, writing articles and delivering speeches.

In Dec. 1942 he directed the organization of the United Anti-fascist Youth League of Yugoslavia which rallied around it more than 100,000 young men and women. No difficulties could undermine the energy and will of young Ribar.

NAZIS KILL WIFE

During July 1942, the German brigades poisoned more than 1,000 Belgrade citizens in hermetically sealed vans, the so-called "gas wagons," among them being Ribar's wife, Rankovicka and her family.

Two months ago his younger brother Jurica Ribar died on the battlefield. The loss of his wife and brother strengthened still further his hatred for the invaders, but on Nov. 29 the German rampires cut short his life, as well.

The Yugoslav broadcast concludes that the people will avenge the death of Ivan Ribar and vows to his father—Chairman of the Anti-fascist Vece, Doctor Ribar, who in the great war of liberation has lost two sons and a daughter-in-law—to avenge their deaths.

He has left an everlasting impression in the hearts of all young Yugoslavians.

The 20th ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

DAILY WORKER

and

LENIN MEMORIAL

Monday, January 10th

— AT —

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Tickets now available

PRICE 50c to \$1.65

Sydenham's Inter-Racial Policy Hailed

Other Hospitals Urged to Do Same

Ferdinand C. Smith, secretary of the National Maritime Union, yesterday hailed the new inter-racial policy of Sydenham Hospital as a development of utmost importance in the fight against discrimination and Jim Crow.

Mr. Smith, who is one of the six newly named Negro members of the Board of Trustees of Sydenham, asserted that he believed hundreds of other hospitals throughout the country would follow suit.

"It is important to realize that the fight for Negro rights extends beyond the army, cultural and labor fields, into the field of health itself," Mr. Smith said. "It may startle many people to realize that even now Sydenham is the only major private hospital in the country to adopt an inter-racial policy and to employ Negro as well as white physicians."

URGED EXAMPLE FOLLOWED

Joseph Martinson, president of the hospital, also urged that other private hospitals in New York and throughout the country quickly follow Sydenham's example and put an end to the shameful Jim Crow still practiced in medical circles.

The six new Negro members of Sydenham's Board of Trustees include in addition to Mr. Smith, A. A. Austin, real estate operator; Alan L. Dingle, attorney; Rev. James H. Robinson, pastor of the Church of the Master; George W. Harris, secretary of the Harlem Association of Trade and Commerce; and Mrs. Harriet Shad Bunch, superintendent of the Russell Sage Building.

Mr. Martinson stressed that all safeguards would be taken to insure a completely inter-racial system in the hiring of medical, nursing, technical and other staffs as well as in the full use of the hospital's facilities to "all persons irrespective of race, religion or national origin."

The hospital's president said there would be no limitation on the number of Negro physicians who may become attached to the staff.

Sydenham Hospital is located at Manhattan Avenue and 123rd Street. It has 181 beds, thirty assistants and has been approved by the American College of Surgeons.

Tehran Clinched Victory, Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

was agreed upon in the conference with Chiang. This conference also produced agreement to eliminate the Japanese Empire completely as an aggressive force.

The discussions at Tehran, in the President's opinion, virtually obliterated the possibility of any insoluble differences arising among Russia, Great Britain and the United States.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, and Adm. Ernest J. King, Commander of the U. S. Fleet, deserve "great faith and confidence" for the manner in which they are directing American armed might throughout the world.

Naturally the President gave no concrete timetable for the "many" new thrusts at the German fortress but he made it plain that the attacks would be made soon and linked with stepped-up warfare against Japan in the Pacific.

Eisenhower was picked for his new command because of what the President described as his "brilliant, practical and successful" record in Africa, Sicily and Italy.

The Eisenhower appointment obviously was decided on Mr. Roosevelt's conferences at Cairo and Tehran.

TEHRAN CLINCHED UNITY

The conference with Churchill and Stalin, he said, produced determined unity "that Germany must be stripped of her military might and be given no opportunity within the foreseeable future to regain that might." He did assure the United Nations, however, that the German people, however, that the United Nations had no intention to enslave them and that post-war Germany would be given a "normal opportunity to become a respectable member of the European family of nations."

The meeting with Chiang resulted, he said, in agreement on definite military strategy and the discussion of post-war principles in the Far East, including the restoration to the rightful owners of territories stolen by the Japanese and the permanent elimination of the Japanese Empire as a potential force of aggression.

While the President's address was aimed primarily at the nation and members of the American armed forces, it was carried around the world in more than 30 languages by hundreds of radio transmitters on every continent. He spoke at 3 P.M. (EWT) and the 30-minute address was to be rebroadcast at 10 o'clock tonight.

Linked with the Presidential announcement of Eisenhower's new

Yeow, Merry Xmas, Blaa-ah



The strong-lunged twins in the arms of Student Nurse Bertha Peirle at Bellevue Hospital are howling mad. And why not? They were abandoned in a hallway on 21st St. But the twins are reported doing well in the nursery.

Mayor Studying All Data on Drew Case

All documents, testimony and records in the case of Patrolman James L. Drew, police officer charged with pro-Nazi, anti-war and anti-Semitic activities and cleared last Monday by Police Commissioner Valentine, are being studied by Mayor LaGuardia, it was announced yesterday by Commissioner of Investigation William B. Herlands.

City Plays Santa To Armed Forces

(Continued from Page 1)

into the Center in waves. It was a bitter cold night and as the men got inside they brought a little of the wind, and as they turned down their collars, they drew a long breath of the war air.

Seaman first class John Wilcut, 20, who was sitting on a bench and waiting for his friend who had gone to get a coke, hails from Dayton, Ohio. He has not spent Christmas at home for the past three years. He volunteered in the U. S. States Navy even before Pearl Harbor.

His friend Seaman first class David Murphy has been in the service for two years in 19 years old and has a mother and father and sweetheart in Danville, Ky. "It will be Christmas to me no matter on what date I get back to them," Seaman Murphy said.

How far away from home some of our fighters are was highlighted by Pvt. Tommy Serikichi Oshiro whose home is in Mt. View, Hawaii. Pvt. Oshiro is of Japanese descent, worked on a plantation before he volunteered for the United States Army. After the war is won and peace comes to the world again, Private Oshiro feels will be the most happy time to see them all again.

Yes, good will to all men on this Christmas Day was the general sentiment of the men—but bullets, guns, and more guns to beat Hitler, Tojo and all their satellites are still needed.

command was a solemn warning by Mr. Roosevelt that "we still have much to face in the war of further suffering and sacrifice and personal tragedy." He emphasized that the war is not won, saying "there is no easy road to victory" and "the end is not yet in sight."

Mr. Roosevelt was enthusiastic about the accomplishment he, Churchill, Stalin and Chiang achieved in their "Middle East meetings." He said he planned to report in more detail when he delivers his state of the Union message to Congress in about two weeks.

"But on the basis of what we did discuss," he added, "I can say even today that I do not think any insoluble differences will arise among Russia, Great Britain and the United States."

The President was obviously disturbed about some condition on the home front and said he would explore them with Congress in his state of the Union message.

BLASTS ISOLATIONISTS

He attacked the "cheerful idiots" who think an isolationist policy is the way to stay out of war and promised that when the peace is built it was his "intention to do all that I humanly can as President and Commander-in-Chief" to see that the "tragic mistakes" of the past are not made again.

He reported returning from five weeks abroad and finding "a tendency in some of our people here to assume a quick ending of the war—that we have already gained victory."

Trial Showed Bioff Pals Used Red-Baiting

By Art Shields

All progressive trade unionists will rejoice at the conviction of seven aides of Willie Bioff (pronounced Buy-off), million-dollar film union racketeer, in the United States District Court Wednesday night.

Bioff, the boss of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees (IATSE), AFL, was a red-baiting crook.

He pretended to be fighting "Bolshevism" in the movie industry, while he was selling out the film workers to the magnates on the one hand and shaking down the magnates on the other.

This crook was sent to prison two years ago on a ten-year term after collecting more than one million dollars from movie producers and exhibitors with the help of Chicago gangsters of the old Capone mob and other racketeers.

TRAITORS TO LABOR

Now six of Bioff's gangster aides from Chicago have just been convicted under the federal laws against racketeering.

The seventh defendant, found guilty under the same law, is Louis Kaufman, Newark business agent of IATSE, who was accused of fronting for the mob in northern New Jersey.

The chief witness against the seven was Bioff himself.

The trial lasted 11 weeks. The racketeers' defense was peculiar. All admitted the mob got money, which the Warner Brothers, Harry Schenck of 20th Century Fox and other magnates said they paid out to Bioff and his friends.

Their defense was that they took the money as bribes for selling out the labor movement, but didn't extort it.

Again and again during the trial chief defense counsel James D. C. Murray stressed the treachery of the Bioff gang to the workers they represented.

REAG MUSCLED IN

Again and again he produced evidence to show that Bioff and his aides helped employers maintain wage cuts and staff cuts among movie projectionists.

Murray argued that the Warners, Schenck, Louis B. Mayer and other movie executives got more than value received for the vast sums they admitted paying out to Bioff and company.

However, the evidence revealed that extortion was mixed with the bribery.

Most of the mobster defendants were not officially connected with the IATSE.

They were gangster muscle men who first moved into Bioff's racket and then were used by Bioff in turn to intimidate the producers and exhibitors—and, it should be added, the rank and file union members too.

Testimony of men like Harry Warner and Schenck that they were afraid they would be killed or faced with nation-wide strikes if they didn't come through with their payments on time was convincing.

DEFENSE CALLS PEGLER

Westbrook Pegler's name came into the trial in an odd way one day.

The gangsters' defense counsel was calling Pegler to report on his movie "Investigations." Pegler was not permitted to testify, however.

District Court Judge John Bright will sentence the shakedown mob next Thursday.

Besides Kaufman, they are: PAUL DE LUCIA, boss of Chicago's Local 101 of IATSE, who is reported to have collected half the salary of his agents, in addition to his take from the producers and exhibitors;

FRANCIS MARITOTE, known as the mob's chief muscle man; PHILIP D'ANDREA, ex-gambler den owner;

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, JOHNNY ROSSELLI and CHARLEY GIOE.

Frank Costello, sponsor of Supreme Court Judge-elect Aulick was mentioned in testimony as one of the mob's contacts in New York.

Draft Evader Heads 'Peace Now' Clique

By Walter Lowenfels

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.—James E. Bristol, who has taken over as Philadelphia secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, at 1924 Chestnut St.—the Peace Now headquarters of the Libby, Chestnut Thomas, Mrs. Taft crowd,—is a recent graduate of the Federal Penitentiary in Danbury, Conn., where he served 14 months for a confessed violation of the Selective Service Act.

At the time he was sentenced, he was charged with having "political objectives."

Bristol, then pastor of the Grace Lutheran Church in Camden, pleaded guilty before Federal Judge Avis in Camden to the charge of failing to fill out his draft questionnaire.

On Oct. 21, 1941, Judge Avis dismissed a case which drew wide attention at the time by scathingly denouncing the 31-year-old minister's "political objectives," and sentencing him to 15 months in prison as "an example."

Bristol was released on Jan. 12, 1943. In resigning recently from his church he told his congregation that he was going to what he called a "Christian pacifist organization," and he assumed his new duties this month.

Bristol's congregation, after long arguing, prevailed on him to register for the draft in 1941, but he refused to fill out a questionnaire. He was arrested on Sept. 12, 1941, and attempted to justify his violation with the statement that even though "Hitler is an evil force in the world," he would "rather be slaughtered by his invading army than so sacrifice my convictions against war of any kind, defensive or offensive."

Similar rantings from his pulpit

Both the Warners and Schenck paid out more than \$100,000 each to Willie Bioff in packages of bills.

They were working secretly with racketeers at the very time that they were exposing such vermin in lurid Hollywood underworld films.

The trial was very embarrassing to the magnates at times. Schenck, for instance, was pretty uncomfortable when he admitted that he gave Bioff an autographed photo inscribed "Affectionately to Willie."

He also admitted financing the racketeer's trip to South America and Europe.

One nasty item of evidence barred the prostitution of a commercial Hollywood paper.

BIOFF'S RED-BAITING

Billy Wilkerson, publisher of the Hollywood Reporter, told the court that he had made an agreement with Bioff to suppress labor news that the gangster didn't like.

Bioff at that time was trying to take over all studio workers by maneuvering with the magnates and AFL executive council members and intimidating and red-baiting progressive Hollywood unionists.

Bioff and Martin Dies were red-baiting against members of the Screen Actors' Guild at the same time in the late '30's.

Red-baiting became such a habit with Bioff that he casually referred to rank and file Chicago projectionists as "Bolsheviks" in talking with employers. So testified a Warner Brothers executive in the trial. The Warner man said that Bioff assured him he would go along with the company against these "Bolsheviks" if the company paid him enough.

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We Demand Right to Vote, Servicemen All Over Nation Tell AYD in Survey

(Continued from Page 1)

time for giving generously to our fellow men" the Christmas Message declares "millions of our American boys are giving generously, giving of their very life blood, giving all Americans that most priceless gift of all—liberty."

The Christmas Message carried to Congress the total national results of a poll which showed 2,774 servicemen in four California cities favoring the Green-Lucas bill provisions as against 38 opposed.

Of 551 servicemen polled in New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroad terminals of Chicago, 532 voted "yes."

Servicemen from the South, polled in Philadelphia, expressed strong favorable sentiment toward the legislation defeated by the Senate.

In New York City thirty young women standing before the Pepsi-Cola Canteen at 46th and Broadway in the icy blasts of a freezing evening polled 954 servicemen to find 920 in favor of and only 34 opposed to the Green-Lucas bill.

Standing in icy weather and assisted by a number of military police 12 sweethearts of servicemen polled bus and railway terminals and USO centers of Detroit finding 193 voting "yes" and 4 "no."

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Pope in Appeal

LONDON, Dec. 24 (UP).—Pope Pius XII appealed to the leaders of the warring nations today to conclude a just peace, but warned solemnly that the conflict is growing more widespread and savage and that there is little hope for its sudden end.

Servicemen Vote--By Cities

City and State	Total	For	Against
Hartford, Conn.	28	27	1
San Francisco, Cal.	1,552	1,535	17
Oakland, Cal.	438	431	7
Berkeley, Cal.	83	86	2
Los Angeles, Cal.	734	722	12
St. Louis, Mo.	290	282	17
Pittsburgh, Pa.	278	264	14
Milwaukee, Wis.	369	357	12
Chicago, Ill.	551	532	19
Newark, N. J.	395	369	26
Philadelphia, Pa.	879	846	33
Detroit and Flint, Mich.	197	193	4
New York, N. Y.	954	920	34
Minneapolis, Minn.	625	580	45
Baltimore, Md.	311	310	1
	7,698	7,454	244

Short Circuit Starts Fire in 'Daily' Bldg.

A fire in the building at 35 E. 12th St. where the Daily Worker is published, was extinguished in the early hours yesterday morning.

The blaze was discovered at 3 A.M. by the foreman of the press room in the basement of the building, where the Daily Worker is printed. It was caused by a short circuit in the elevator shaft. Fire Department officials stated. Damage went all the way up the shaft, with doors and door frames burned on all nine stories of the building. Damage was not sufficient, however, to interfere with production of the Daily Worker.

The elevator on the opposite side of the building, at 50 East 13th St., was used throughout yesterday, and will continue in operation until repairs are completed.

The Communist Party of Brownsville and East New York extends its condolences to the family of

ABE SASNOFF

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He also admitted financing the racketeer's trip to South America and Europe.

One nasty item of evidence barred the prostitution of a commercial Hollywood paper.

BIOFF'S RED-BAITING

Billy Wilkerson, publisher of the Hollywood Reporter, told the court that he had made an agreement with Bioff to suppress labor news that the gangster didn't like.

Bioff at that time was trying to take over all studio workers by maneuvering with the magnates and AFL executive council members and intimidating and red-baiting progressive Hollywood unionists.

Bioff and Martin Dies were red-baiting against members of the Screen Actors' Guild at the same time in the late '30's.

Red-baiting became such a habit with Bioff that he casually referred to rank and file Chicago projectionists as "Bolsheviks" in talking with employers. So testified a Warner Brothers executive in the trial. The Warner man said that Bioff assured him he would go along with the company against these "Bolsheviks" if the company paid him enough.

Besides Kaufman, they are: PAUL DE LUCIA, boss of Chicago's Local 101 of IATSE, who is reported to have collected half the salary of his agents, in addition to his take from the producers and exhibitors;

FRANCIS MARITOTE, known as the mob's chief muscle man; PHILIP D'ANDREA, ex-gambler den owner;

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, JOHNNY ROSSELLI and CHARLEY GIOE.

Frank Costello, sponsor of Supreme Court Judge-elect Aulick was mentioned in testimony as one of the mob's contacts in New York.

Judge Avis said he was disturbed by Bristol's "propaganda" and believed him to be a "political objector" rather than a purely conscientious objector. Answering Bristol's seditious statements, Judge Avis said:

"I feel you are trying to make yourself a martyr of a political nature instead of a conscientious objector."

Bristol's new job seems to prove the Judge was correct. On Nov. 29, the advocate of a Hitler-like peace said good-bye to his congregation with these words:

"We cannot serve God and our country when their demands conflict." With that he left for his Hitler-helping work along with the Norman Thomas Socialists and the Mrs. Taft crowd at Negotiated Peace headquarters.

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118 STANTON STREET CORNER ES

Stokowski in Third Christmas Concert for Children

FOR the third consecutive Yuletide season, Radio City's Studio 8-H will be filled with the laughter and applause of some 1,200 New York school children attending a Children's Christmas Concert presented by Leopold Stokowski and the NBC Symphony Orchestra Thursday, Dec. 30. And for the third time in three years, radio listeners—young and old—will share in the holiday musical festivities.

The youngsters will take time out from their school recess to be escorted by teachers to the Radio City studio where they will be entertained by an hour concert, one-half of which will be strictly a studio show, the other 30 minutes comprising the broadcast NBC, 12:30 to 1:00 P. M., EWT.

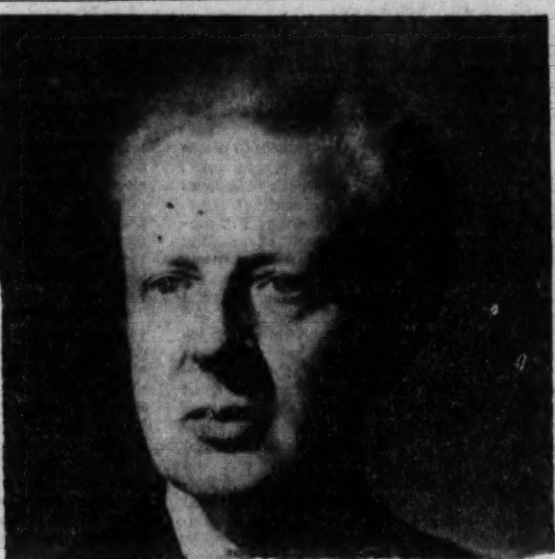
"Music by 'little children'—ages four to 15—and by 'big children'—such as Tchaikovsky and Rimsky Korsakov—will be included on the program," Stokowski announced.

Children's love of music has long been a subject close to the conductor's heart. Rich and poor children alike—he declared—have natural inclinations toward music. But because music appreciation is free for all children to grasp, he holds, it is often that the youngsters of the poor families obtain more enjoyment out of it than children of the "underprivileged rich."

Stokowski believes in letting youngsters choose for themselves the types of music they like best. Hence, his Christmas program includes a wide variety of compositions.

The broadcast part of the holiday concert will include Tchaikovsky's March from "The Nutcracker Suite," two compositions by Grieg—"Anitra's Dance" and "Mountain Gnomes and Goblins;" Rimsky Korsakov's "The Bumble Bee" and several selections composed by children which will be presented in simple orchestrations. The singing of "Silent Night" by the entire studio audience also will be heard on the air.

An exchange of questions and answers between the conductor and his young audience will be presented. These will be interspersed at intervals throughout the concert, the conductor said.



LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI

Following the broadcast, the dawn to dusk) and Howard Kasen's "Solo for Piano and Orchestra" and "A Child's Day (From the Dawn to Dusk)" with eight-year-old Gennetiev

Chinn, a Negro student at the Harlem Children's Center, as soloist. Stokowski added:

"Children naturally make their own music when they play. They sing and shout and make their own rhythms. They like to listen to music other people make, as well as making their own. They should be given the opportunity of hearing every kind of music—including their own compositions—and permitted to choose their own likes and dislikes."

Great Beginning

By Alice Neel

From fifty-thousand throats
Of men
Of women
Of children
A cheer that rent the steel-gray
heavens
On Kharkov's snowdecked market
square
Four were hanging
There will be another thousand
Judgement days
On every yard of earth where human
blood was let
Gallows of fresh logs shall spring
up
Monuments to Mankind's Retribution
To the Eternal Dignity of Man
To the Avenging Justice of the
People
And millions will cheer in triumph
As did the men, the women, the
children
On Kharkov's market square.

Film Front

By DAVID PLATT

CHRISTMAS Greetings and a Happy New Year to President Roosevelt, Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill for their memorable meeting at Tehran that promises so much for the future of the human race. Greetings to Georgi Dimitroff whose thunderous accusations at the Reichstag Fire Trial ten years ago inaugurated the world-wide anti-fascist movement.

Greetings to the men on all the fighting fronts and to the people of Stalingrad special greetings for their death-defiant battle that turned the tide of the war against the fascists. Greetings to the liberators of Smolensk, Kharkov, Orel, Belgorod, Kiev, Messina, Naples, Tarawa. Greetings to Marshal Tito (Josef Broz) of the Yugoslav peoples army and all the millions of fighters in the anti-fascist underground.

Greetings to New York City's Mayor LaGuardia whose 51st birthday coincided with the opening of the City Center of Music and Drama—another great event. Greetings to Philip Murray for his leadership of the CIO and to Joseph Curran and the men of the National Maritime Union who are playing such an important role in the war.

Greetings to Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States and James Ford, Robert Minor and William Z. Foster of the National Committee of the Communist Party.

Greetings to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Anita Whitney and the ever youthful Ella Reeve Bloor and Israel Amter, Pete Cacchione and Benjamin Davis, Jr., first Negro Communist ever to hold public office in America. Greetings to Morris U. Shappas whose imprisonment for his anti-fascist convictions while known fascists are parading the streets is a warning that unless we fight harder against the fifth column within it can happen here.

Greetings to America's fighting Congressman Vito Marcantonio and Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., whom Harlem is sending to Washington in 1944. Greetings to Paul Robeson for "Othello" and

A Merry Christmas and A Victorious New Year

Lillian Hellman for "Watch on the Rhine" and "The North Star" and Ben Field for his magnificent new novel "The Outside Leaf" and Frank Capra and Anatole Litvak for "Battleground."

Greetings to Warner Brothers for "Mission to Moscow," "Action in the North Atlantic," "Watch on the Rhine," "Edge of Darkness" and "Destiny on Tokyo" and to Olivia de Havilland for her stirring speech on the Moscow Conference in Los Angeles a few weeks ago. Greetings to the Hollywood Writers Congress—the most outstanding cultural and political event in Hollywood in a decade. Greetings to screen-writer Emmett Lavery and director Edward Dmytryk for "Behind the Rising Sun," the first serious Hollywood film on Japan.

Greetings to Zoltan Korda, John Howard Lawson and Columbia Studios for "Sahara" and to Dudley Nichols, Jean Renoir and RKO for "This Land is Mine." Greetings to Arturo, Paramount and John Wesley for "City That Stopped Hitler—Heroic Stalingrad" and Ring Lardner, Jr., Michael Kanig and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer for "The Cross of Lorraine."

Greetings to Billy Rose for "Carmen Jones" and the great musician Duke Ellington. To Benny Goodman greetings and the inimitable Jimmy Savo and Skipper Homeier, star of "Tomorrow's World" and the Theatre Guild's musical hit "Oklahoma."

Greetings to Louis Budenz, Alan Max and the other members of the Daily Worker Editorial Board and to Mike Gold and the Veteran Commander—the nation's most reliable military analyst and Sam Putnam for a distinguished literary column and Bill Gropper and Fred Ellis and all the other writers and artists associated with the Daily Worker and The Worker. Greetings to Bill Browder and the members of the Business and Circulation Staff. Greetings to the approaching 20th anniversary of the Daily Worker on Jan. 13, 1944, and to all the readers of the Daily Worker and The Worker. Greetings and may the coming year see the opening of the second front and the rout of fascism on all fronts and the United Nations marching harmoniously toward a common goal: A world without war or hunger, a world in which every man, woman and child will have the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, a world in which the common man is supreme.

"DAILY" SPORTS

The Night Before Christmas Has No Equal for Democratic Folk

NAT LOW

'Twas the night before Christmas.

On 14th Street thousands of people piled onto the streets loaded free and aft with last-minute gifts wrapped in gaudy-colored tissue papers resplendent with checks, stripes, designs. Bustling about and chatting excitedly while the cold winds blow past almost unnoticed. Everybody wearing a broad smile, the expression of the day.

It is 11:20 P. M. at Penn Station and a group of sailors and soldiers and marines are on the way home for holiday furloughs. One group of five are no more than 18 years old and already a fuzzy don't is appearing on their cheeks and they are tired from the long trip and they inquire anxiously: "How much more to go to Philly? To Washington? To Trenton?" They carry small bags and despite the weariness they grow more and more excited as they near home and their families. One of them looks in the mirror of the subway platform and exclaims: "This Marine uniform doesn't look so well, does it?" and a tall sailor replies with a laugh, "I told you you should have joined the Navy, Bill."

At midnight a group of ten charwomen come into the subway and they are Russian or Polish and they talk animatedly in their native tongue and their faces are typical Slavic faces and nearby a tall fireman, an Aryan no doubt, doesn't like the fact they are speaking the language of their homeland, and he looks at them haughtily with obvious disgust and hatred in his expression and you gaze at him with a mixed feeling of anger and pity for somebody so stupid and narrow as to take exception to these worn, hard-working women.

In Manhattan Center a basketball game is in progress, sponsored by the Hearst sheet and on the court are two teams—one of them the greatest professional squad in our country. The Negro Rensselaers are passing the ball around with the lightning speed and alacrity for which they are justly famous and the crowd of Negro and white fans, including hundreds of servicemen, are having the time of their lives and the whole affair breathes with the democratic spirit and we wonder if Willie Hearst knows that the people have taken over an affair which he sponsored and have given it their own inimitable touch and flavor.

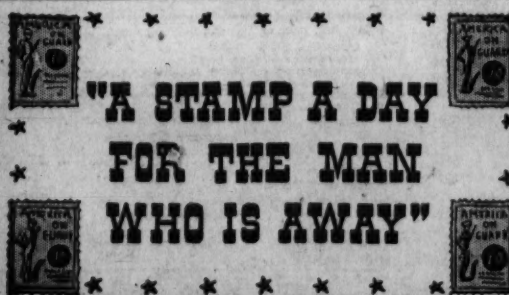
And Christmas cards. One from Peter V. Cacchione, our own wonderful Brooklyn Pete. One from Beau Jack, lightweight champion of the world. Another from the American Youth for Democracy, that splendid new fighting outfit. Another from a group of sports fans who say: "Long may your paper's fight to get Negro players into the major leagues live," and many others.

At 5 P. M., Bill Browder throws the staff a party with plenty of cakes and candies and drinks—all Pepsi Cola, of course—and there is general revelry and laughter and "Merry Christmas, people," and the spirit is all over and lasts all day and we buy a dozen good cigars and almost knock people off their feet giving them out, especially our favorite, silver-tipped Freddy Ellis, one of the grandest guys in the world.

And over at Local 65 there is another big party in progress and a wonderfully lit Christmas tree in the center of the floor is surrounded by hundreds of workers and everybody is laughing and again the spirit completely pervades the entire place. And, naturally, we partake of many of the delectable things to be had—especially the Pepsi-Cola.

And in the midst of all the frolicking you think about all the men in all the Allied armies all over the world fighting the common enemy of mankind and you utter a silent fervent hope that the war will be over by the time the next Christmas comes around. And then you think about the guys who are your very best friends who are far, far away in distant lands which were mere specks on the maps before this war. Lester Rodney in the South Pacific and Hy Wallach in North Africa and Tex and Maxie and Morris and Aaron and your 19-year-old kid brother whom you haven't seen for close to five years and many other people who were brought up with—now grim soldiers in the army which is going to destroy the last fascist from the face of the earth. . . . Salud y victoria!

And then you are snapped out of your day-dreams by the stern fact that there's a paper to be turned out, Christmas spirit or no Christmas spirit, and the boss is looking at you with that "Loafing again, eh Low?" look; so you turn to your typewriter and make with the wise words on sports and stuff and we say to all you good people—A Merry Christmas and a fighting New Year!



Havana Five Makes Long-Awaited Debut Tonight

By Phil Gordon

In the spirit of the Xmas season, basketball extends the hand of friendship across the sea (well, it's the Florida channel, anyway!) tonight, and presents in Madison Square Garden the first international game yet presented there.

It throws the University of Havana, initiating an American tour, into competition with Long Island University in the feature half of the double header, that also pairs the popular Western Kentucky Hilltoppers and Brooklyn College's Kingsmen.

The Havana visit has encouraged a great deal of fan and professional speculation and their debut may prove to be an event of real basketball importance. Heretofore the Habaneros have confined their operations to the Caribbean area, Cuba and Puerto Rico, but with a three-year veteran, and consistently winning team, they feel qualified now to challenge the Americans at their own game.

Except for a last year trip to Puerto Rico, when they won thirteen out of fifteen games, their record doesn't lend itself to comparison purposes. However, in Puerto Rico they did play the same teams L. I. U. met on a visit two years previously, and the scores of the games appear to have struck an average. From what American sports writers have seen of them in Havana, and in practice this week in the Garden, the Habaneros are to be definitely recommended for their speed, and their unrelenting playing pace. In Cuban competition they have also been scorching; several times they have run up tallies beyond a hundred points, and over three years, their Federico Lopez has averaged twenty points per game.

As a team the Cubans aren't big in the American mid-Western sense, but their six feet average doesn't dwarf them. Tallest player is the center, Louis Sanjurjo at 6 feet 2". He is an all-around athlete, and incidentally the Pan-American high jump champion. Frank Laverna, the captain, is the reputed floor leader and play director.

L. I. U., of course, is already recognized as one of the ranking metropolitan teams. They are un-

beaten, and in their Garden debut against Brigham Young last week merely breezed. Two of the freshmen, Mike Bytuzza and Al Blair, both Pittsburgh district, are exceptional prospects, and Rothenberg's play against Brigham Young reflected tremendous improvement.

Coached by the towel-throwing Ed Diddle, the Western Kentucky Hilltoppers are popular New York visitors. He has always brought big teams here, and their playing style is spectacular. Last year, the Kentuckians beat City during a regular game, and in the Tournament lost a two point thriller, 60 to 58, to Fordham.

The Brooklyn College Kingsmen have been strengthened for the inter-sectional battle by the return to action of a last year regular, Bob Leder. A medical discharge from the Navy made it possible to resume his education at Brooklyn. He has been fitted into the starting lineup, and will act as captain for this game.

THE PROBABLE STARTING LINEUP

First Game 8:15 P. M.
Pos. West Kentucky B'klyn College
L.F.—Ollaspie (41)—Kriegsmann (7)
C.—Callis (51)—Kriegsmann (7)
C.—Jones (90)—Kaufman (7)
L.G.—Huter (77)—Leder (16)
R.G.—Gossett (11)—Rothenberg (12)
WESTERN KENTUCKY RESERVES:
Charles Robinson (17), Hal Gilmore (27), John Mills (42), Linton Coleman (47), Ken Hammond (56), William Hays (62), Ed Smith (64), Charles Miller (68), William Robinson (68), Sheldon Steinberg (77).
BROOKLYN COLLEGE RESERVES:
Irving Diddle (4), Chester Gussak (4), Jack Gensler (5), Sid Finkelman (6), Abe Gedeblitz (11), Norman Cole (13), Pedro Martinez (18), Sheldon Steinberg (77).
Second Game
Pos. Univ. of Havana L. I. University
L.F.—Ollaspie (41)—Kriegsmann (7)
C.—Callis (51)—Kriegsmann (7)
C.—Jones (90)—Kaufman (7)
L.G.—Huter (77)—Leder (16)
R.G.—Gossett (11)—Rothenberg (12)
Havana RESERVES: Juan Camacho (2), Rene Qui (4), Joaquin Aguiro (10), Antonio Latorre (14), Juan Castro (18), Antonio Urdia (20).
LONG ISLAND U. RESERVES: Gerald Hubel (29), Stanley Feinerman (30), Alvin Rubenstein (32), Irving Ekman (41), Leonard Hausman (42), Vincent Verdeschi (51).

Warwick's Skull Fracture Body Blow to Rangers

The Rangers just don't have any luck! It seems they're destined to be the misery team of professional sports for the duration. They were a solemn group of young men as they boarded the train for Toronto at Detroit Thursday night. Left behind in a Detroit hospital were Grant Warwick, popular right winger, and Ken McAuley, sensational young rookie goalie.

Both were badly hurt during the Red Wing game which the Bluebirds dropped by a 5-3 score. Warwick suffered a serious fracture of the skull in the second period when he was hit on the head by the blade of a skate. McAuley was hit square on the jaw by the puck and had it fractured.

The Ranger officer yesterday had grave news concerning Warwick. It may mean the end of his hockey Bluebirds dropped by a 5-3 score. Offhand I can't recall on hockey player who has ever come back after suffering a skull fracture. As for McAuley, the hard luck kid, his jaw is taped up and he has decided to go through tonight's game in Toronto. He spoke to Lester Patrick on the long distance phone yesterday and pluckily claimed that he "was alright."

The loss of Warwick is a serious one to the team's hopes of finishing in the playoffs. Including the Detroit game in which he was injured, Grant had netted 8 goals and 9 assists for a total of 17 points to rank only one point behind Bryan Hextall, the team's leading scorer.

Both Warwick and McAuley were

NEW PLAYS

LISTEN, PROFESSOR! By Alexander Afanogenov, adapted by Peggy Phillips, translated from the Russian by J. J. Robbins, starring Dudley Digges, featuring Viola Frayne. Directed by Sanford Meisner, setting by Howard Bay, costumes by Leticia Ballard. Presented by Milton Berle in association with Jean Miro and Yusef Ward at the Forrest Theatre on December 23, 1943.

By Ralph Warner

Alexander Afanogenov wrote many plays before a Nazi bomb cut short his fruitful career. His "Mashenka" was produced in Moscow in 1936, during that brief period in Soviet life when war was not an immediate threat. It is a warm, human play of men and women who are finding their places in Soviet society.

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Certainly "Listen, Professor!" is a revelation to today's American audience.

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8:15-8:30 A. M. WJZ—Christmas Message by Most Rev. William Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury, from England.
10-10:15 A. M. WJZ—King George VI Annual Christmas Message (Also WOR, WJZ, WABC).
10:15-11:15 A. M. WJZ—Christmas Show "Christmas With the Armed Forces."
11-11:15 P. M. WJZ—Christmas Show, with Lewis Stone, Frances Langford, Leo G. Carroll, Broadway Orchest. Chorus, Speaker, H. D. Collier.
11:30-1 P. M. WABC—Play, Dickens' "Christmas Carol," with Basil Rathbone.
1-1:15 P. M. WABC—Dick Powell.
2-2:30 P. M. WJZ—Metropolitan Opera: Thomas Mignone, Sir Thomas Beecham conducting.
In the Cast: Mignone.....Rise Stevens; Soprano.....Patricia Newhall; Wilhelmina Meister.....James Melton; Lothario.....Norman Corbin; Leticia.....Donald Damm; Jarno.....John Gurnea; Frederic.....Lucille Browning.
2-3 P. M. WJZ—Christmas Show, World Wide Pick-ups.
2:30-3:15 P. M. WABC—The Collegiate Chorus.
3-3:15 P. M. WABC—Christmas Show, with Robert Young, Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Charlie's Quartet, Henry Busse, Jack Benny, Lena Horne, Cass Daley, Carmen Miranda, Adia Kuznetsov, The Revelers, Judy Garland, Fibber McGee and Molly.
3:15-3:30 P. M. WOR—Syracuse Messey, Comments.
3:30-4:15 P. M. WABC—From England: Eighth Air Force Christmas Party.
4:15-7 P. M. WJZ—Leo Henderson, Comments.
7-7:30 P. M. WABC—Play: "Man Behind the Gun."
7:30-7:45 P. M. WJZ—For This We Fight: Speakers, Bishop C. Bromley O'Shea; Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein.
7:45-8 P. M. WJZ—Variety: "What's New?" with Don Ameche.
7:50-7:55 P. M. WMCA—Johannes Steel, Comments.
8-8:30 P. M. WABC—Groucho Marx, Comedy: Fay McKenzie; Donald Dickson, Baritone.
8:30-8:50 P. M. WJZ—Edward Tomlinson, Comments.
8:50-9:15 P. M. WJZ—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky conducting: Concerto Grosso for Strings, 3 minor, No. 12.
9-9:15 P. M. WQXR—Jacoba Bernstein, "celist; Arthur Heisman, pianist, and Ed. D. Brown, Organist.
Mother Goose Suite.
Ravel Sunday Morning.
Mazette's "Cello Sonata in F Op. 39."
Brahms Adoration.
Handel and Girelli (parts).
Humperdink 9:30-9:45 P. M. WJZ—Comedy Show: "Can You Top This?"
9:45-10:15 P. M. WJZ—John Gurnea, Comments.
10:15-10:45 P. M. WOR—Saturday Dance Wagon.

THE STAGE

5th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY."—ATKINSON, Times

LIFE WITH FATHER
Howard Lindsay Dorothy Stickney
269 SEATS at \$1.10
EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway at 40th Street
Evenings 8:00, Mat. 2:00, and SAT. 2:00

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
PAUL ROBESON
in the Margaret Webster Production
OTHELLO
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MOSS HART
Curtain 8:15 and 2:15 show!
Part. Rights only. Sunday (the Perf. Monday)
Radio City Theatre, W. 42nd and SAT.
44th St. Theatre, W. 47th St. LA. 4-4557
SORRY, NO MAIL ORDERS ACCEPTED

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1-1:15 P. M. WABC—Dick Powell.
2-2:30 P. M. WJZ—Metropolitan Opera: Thomas Mignone, Sir Thomas Beecham conducting.
In the Cast: Mignone.....Rise Stevens; Soprano.....Patricia Newhall; Wilhelmina Meister.....James Melton; Lothario.....Norman Corbin; Leticia.....Donald Damm; Jarno.....John Gurnea; Frederic.....Lucille Browning.
2-3 P. M. WJZ—Christmas Show, World Wide Pick-ups.
2:30-3:15 P. M. WABC—The Collegiate Chorus.
3-3:15 P. M. WABC—Christmas Show, with Robert Young, Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Charlie's Quartet, Henry Busse, Jack Benny, Lena Horne, Cass Daley, Carmen Miranda, Adia Kuznetsov, The Revelers, Judy Garland, Fibber McGee and Molly.
3:15-3:30 P. M. WOR—Syracuse Messey, Comments.
3:30-4:15 P. M. WABC—From England: Eighth Air Force Christmas Party.
4:15-7 P. M. WJZ—Leo Henderson, Comments.
7-7:30 P. M. WABC—Play: "Man Behind the Gun."
7:30-7:45 P. M. WJZ—For This We Fight: Speakers, Bishop C. Bromley O'Shea; Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein.
7:45-8 P. M. WJZ—Variety: "What's New?" with Don Ameche.
7:50-7:55 P. M. WMCA—Johannes Steel, Comments.
8-8:30 P. M. WABC—Groucho Marx, Comedy: Fay McKenzie; Donald Dickson, Baritone.
8:30-8:50 P. M. WJZ—Edward Tomlinson, Comments.
8:50-9:15 P. M. WJZ—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky conducting: Concerto Grosso for Strings, 3 minor, No. 12.
9-9:15 P. M. WQXR—Jacoba Bernstein, "celist; Arthur Heisman, pianist, and Ed. D. Brown, Organist.
Mother Goose Suite.
Ravel Sunday Morning.
Mazette's "Cello Sonata in F Op. 39."
Brahms Adoration.
Handel and Girelli (parts).
Humperdink 9:30-9:45 P. M. WJZ—Comedy Show: "Can You Top This?"
9:45-10:15 P. M. WJZ—John Gurnea, Comments.
10:15-10:45 P. M. WOR—Saturday Dance Wagon.

THE STAGE

5th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY."—ATKINSON, Times

LIFE WITH FATHER
Howard Lindsay Dorothy Stickney
269 SEATS at \$1.10
EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway at 40th Street
Evenings 8:00, Mat. 2:00, and SAT. 2:00

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
PAUL ROBESON
in the Margaret Webster Production
OTHELLO
JOSE FERRER—UYA HAGEN
MARGARET WEBSTER—JAMES MONK
SHUBERT Theatre, W. 49th St. Even. 8:30 show 2:00-8:00. Mat. 2:00, and SAT. 2:00 show 2:00-8:00

THE U. S. ARMY AIR FORCE presents
WINGED VICTORY
JOSE FERRER—UYA HAGEN
MARGARET WEBSTER—JAMES MONK
SHUBERT Theatre, W. 49th St. Even. 8:30 show 2:00-8:00. Mat. 2:00, and SAT. 2:00 show 2:00-8:00

MOSS HART
Curtain 8:15 and 2:15 show!
Part. Rights only. Sunday (the Perf. Monday)
Radio City Theatre, W. 42nd and SAT.
44th St. Theatre, W. 47th St. LA. 4-4557
SORRY, NO MAIL ORDERS ACCEPTED

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WLB and Steel

PEOPLE who try to follow War Labor Board policy are becoming more bewildered every day. There seems to be no sure way of determining the course of mentality that guides it. Since its very inception the WLB provided for retroactive pay for wage changes pending decision on a dispute. This was a matter of course, because it provides the most elementary obligation for a no-strike policy. Expired agreements were thereby renewed automatically, and workers had the assurance that they will receive their due, even if it takes months to decide their case.

Suddenly, upon receiving the current steel dispute, the WLB decided against retroactive pay. The reason? The closest one come to it is the fear that such decision will imply that the WLB opens the door to raises above the "Little Steel" limit. Thus, the mechanical, adding machine policy that has been guiding the board in recent months, is carried to an extreme absurdity.

This provocative action came on Christmas Eve, for the workers who have distinguished themselves on the production line second to no group in the country, to a union and its leader Philip Murray, that have given such fine example of adherence to the no-strike pledge.

This is blindness to what is going on in the country, complete dissociation from realities or the big war plans that are in the making. Whether they like it or not, the public members on the WLB have made themselves partners of such outspoken reactionaries as Ernest Weir who generously offers to give his workers not the 17 cents the CIO asks, but 22 cents, and cynically sends them to the WLB to get approval.

The WLB is dynamiting the very law under which it operates by its policies. No amount of hairsplitting will convince the steel workers and people as a whole that a grave injustice has not been committed. The steel workers are asking, for what they point out, is only the equivalent of the rise in the cost of living that is due them under a policy the President enunciated more than a year ago.

Every labor union in the country will see its own fight reflected in the case of the steel workers, and will back them to the hilt. Every steel town, from the Mayor down, should demand that the WLB immediately reconsider its decision. If the board refuses, the President should step in and right a grievous wrong.

It Must Not Happen

THE very thought that we may face a railroad strike has shocked the entire nation. We need hardly speculate on the feeling among the men on the fighting fronts. The fact that the workers have justified demands and that the companies making huge war profits are well able to meet these demands does not in any way justify a strike—even the threat of a strike under present conditions.

That the President, just back from the historic conferences at Tehran and Cairo, should have to take days of pressing time to intervene, is in itself a sad commentary.

But the President did step in, and the people are thankful that he did. He also offered to arbitrate the issues and he is to be commended for this. And so are presidents A. F. Whitney of the Brotherhood of Trainmen and Alvaney Johnson of the Locomotive Engineers to be commended for accepting the President's proposal.

Normal thinking cannot possibly square

with the attitude of David Robertson, Thomas C. Cashen and H. W. Fraser of the three other Brotherhoods who turned down the President's offer and of spokesmen of the non-operating employees who at this writing, are still balking.

Labor has voluntarily bound itself to a policy of peaceful settlement of wartime disputes. We know of no normal reason that would disqualify the President as an arbitrator. The President's intervention has already narrowed down the differences involved.

We also note in the White House statement that the President expects to render a decision "within the law of the land." That is as it should be. But we can also expect that the President will not follow the mechanical and narrow application of the law that guided Economic Stabilizer Fred M. Vinson, who is as much responsible as any other person for the present grave situation.

It is to be hoped that the President will take this occasion to set a precedent for a general application of wage policy through which all pending wage disputes could be solved. We need such review of policy and need it immediately, so that our entire united strength can be really released in support of the great offensives.

A Young Hero Dies

THERE is a little expression which the other members of the Daily Worker staff remember warmly now, thinking of Abe Sasnow, who died in service last week. He used always to say "Comin' right up," when anyone asked for material from the files of which he was in charge. And there was never any waiting.

Abe Sasnow was "comin' right up" when Spain needed volunteers to fight Hitler's hordes. Abe was the first Daily Worker staff member to enlist in the army, the first to die in service. We grieve at the loss of this stout-hearted young American. We sympathize deeply with his mother and two sisters in their bereavement. But we are also forever proud of Abe Sasnow, a young Communist whose record we can hold high as an example of the best and most courageous of American youth.

Xmas and Mrs. Browder

TWO weeks ago the newspapers carried the shocking announcement that Earl Browder's family was to be dismembered, his wife taken from the family circle.

The Immigration Board's ruling against Mrs. Browder is so obviously persecution of a particular family that many leading individuals and organizations have emphasized that aspect of the case.

It seems to us that the Christmas season is an appropriate moment to urge an end once and for all to the persecution of Raissa Browder. This is the time of year when family ties glow warmly. On the battlefield young Americans fight for victory and dream of being together with their wives and children again. But in Yonkers three young boys observe the Christmas celebration uneasily, fearful lest their mother not be with them another Christmas.

It is up to conscientious Americans to see that Attorney-General Biddle reverses the ruling of the Immigration Board. And also, because it is Christmas and because his is the last authority, an appeal to the President to end the persecution of the Browder family is very much in order. Let Christmas mean something beautiful to the Browder children as well as to other families.

TOWARD FREEDOM

Pattern for Equality

By Doxey Wilkerson

While war-profiteers and defeatists were trying to undermine the living standards of the American people through destruction of price control subsidies, and while the "unholy alliance" of poll tax Democrats and "Rankin Republicans" was attempting to disfranchise millions of American soldiers, Allied chiefs of state were meeting in Cairo and Tehran to lay the foundation for a quick victory and a post-war world of peace and freedom for all men.



At about the same time, International Publishers released a new book which describes the pattern of society which our new world of the future is certain, in the long run, to adopt. It is a society organized on the basis of production for use, rather than production for profit. It is a society which guarantees maximum participation by all the people in the affairs of government, rather than the exaltation of minority rule.

Hewlett Johnson's *The Secret of Soviet Strength* does more than answer a question which the astounding triumphs of the Red Army have posed for the entire world. As in his earlier *The Soviet Power*, the Dean of Canterbury here interprets "The New World" in which history's first socialist country has brought "The

New Life" to some 200,000,000 people inhabiting one-sixth of the world. The picture he draws is of special interest to Negro Americans.

Here is a "vast territory... peopled by 150 nationalities, speaking different languages, each with its own culture, customs and habits." How does it treat its minority racial and national groups?

Before the establishment of socialism, Russia was known as "the prison of the peoples." No oppression, no effort to break the spirit of the peoples, or divide them one against another, had been neglected. No means were too brutal to secure domination and no weapon too vile to employ. "Discord was sown between people and people."

With the advent of socialism, "a new era, securing the establishment of national liberties, has begun. Absolute equality of all nationalities, due representation, in the central organ, of all national republics and regions; with reasonably wide administrative, cultural and economic autonomy to each with organs of administration locally recruited and employing their own language—that is now the basis of the Soviet Constitution. To produce equality in fact... has been the Soviet aim and progressively the Soviet achievement."

The pattern of equal and autonomous republics and regions for the varied peoples of the Soviet Union is not the precise pattern by which the Negro people of our country will one day achieve full freedom. The Negro people aspire to complete in-

tegration into all areas of American society, rather than to equality as an autonomous national group. Moreover, the revolutionary war-time progress of the Negro people toward full citizenship demonstrates that this goal of complete integration is quite attainable in the near future.

Even so, progress toward this goal will be hastened to the extent that our own country approaches the material and moral foundations upon which the free and creative society of the Soviets is being built. There, likewise, lies the road to strength for our nation as a whole. "Behind Russia's strength in war lies her strength in peace. Strong in battle, because strong in industry, in agriculture, in schools and colleges, in science and hospitals."

"Strong in protecting life because strong in releasing life, whether in infant and child, in boy and girl, in youth and maiden, in man and woman. Strong in withstanding massed attacks of men and materials because strong in developing the latent capacity, and enlisting the sympathy of the 150 different nationalities which make up her Union. Russia reaps in war the harvest she sowed in peace."

The Secret of Soviet Strength teaches important lessons to a nation whose struggles for survival is impeded by the sabotage of profiteers and defeatists, by the poll tax instigators of race hate. It points the way to freedom, not only for the Negro people, but for the masses of all Americans.

Letters From Our Readers

Broader Concept

New York City.

I've just finished reading Adam Lavin's article on Carter Glass. It contains a very important lesson for those in the Party and Labor movement—a lesson which was strongly pointed out in "Victory—After" but not nearly enough since then. The concept of national unity in its broadest aspects is not generally emphasized sufficiently. There is a tendency to limit patriotism to "progressives" and the labor movement. Every attack against those reactionaries furthering disunity is vital and needed but there is insufficient support and knowledge of conservatives who support national unity and are patriotic. It is time that these will be more in evidence since Tehran and we must be more aware of it and encourage it.

It is vital for the 1944 elections. This article was an important contribution.

COLLEGE SENIOR.

Unprecedented World

New York City.

The concord achieved at Tehran, and the unity here in New York City that elected a Negro Communist to the Council, are not isolated, fortuitous events, but concrete components of the new, grand general relationship of historical forces unleashed in today's dynamic world.

In shattering the Nazi war machine the Red Army and its Allies are shattering not only a ruthless enemy of the moment, but what amounts to a whole process of life dating from the birth of mankind.

By Mac Gordon

We have no doubt that the chucking of the term "New Deal" by the President will be looked upon in some liberal and Social Democratic circles as a sign that the President has been captured by the reactionaries, and that they must cast about for someone else to support.

The plain fact is, as we said some three months ago (Daily Worker of Oct. 1), that the New Deal was strictly a program of peacetime social reform which had to be replaced by an all-out war program when we entered the struggle against the Axis.

The problems that face us today are not those of social reform. They are measures of wartime economic stabilization, of mobilization of our productive apparatus for war purposes, of national unity. These are not New Deal issues, but war tasks.

If the New Deal were still the actual issue today, there would be no axis for national unity. Leading circles of industrial and finance capital did not, for instance, support the New Deal, but do generally support the war program.

The term "New Deal" figures prominently in the current literature, speeches and agitation of the reactionary Republicans and of other foes of the President's war program.

They use that term deliberately in order to cover up the fact that what they are actually fighting is not social reform, but the nation's war effort.

Liberals and others who support the President play into the hands of his foes when they make the issue "New Deal vs. anti-New Deal" They

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

In the destruction of the Nazi monster, we will witness and have a hand in shaping an unprecedented world.

The meeting at Tehran and the election of a Negro Communist here in New York are only the beginning of a new life process.

JOHN HEANEY.

Summary Of Week's News

Philadelphia, Pa.

I have received a number of letters from men in the service overseas requesting clippings and news. I find it difficult to send everything I'd like to—it would mean the entire paper.

Would it be possible for you to have a special column, either in the Saturday Daily or Sunday paper, summarizing the weekly events? A column perhaps similar to 5 Years Ago Today!

There must be many readers who would appreciate a column of this kind and I know the boys and girls over there would look forward to it.

L. R. W.

Ed. Note: This has been taken under sympathetic consideration. We'll see what can be done.

Railroad Manpower

New York City.

American soldiers and civilians pay with death because southern railroads refuse to obey FEPC orders to end discrimination against Negroes. Because of their refusal to upgrade Negro workers a manpower shortage is created which is a contributing cause to the increase in railroad accidents.

Last Thursday at 1:30 A. M. Frank Belknap, a veteran railroad engineer was driving his train at 90 miles per hour when he crashed into the three cars that sprawled across the tracks, directly in the path of the onrushing express. Mr. Belknap who gave his version of the accident said that he saw the signals too late and that he had no chance to stop his train.

He also said that he had not fully recovered from the flu, when he was called back to work because of the manpower shortage.

This artificial manpower shortage is criminal sabotage of the war effort and our citizenry, when it can be remedied immediately by the ending of the Hitlerite Jim Crow.

An aroused people should speak up.

A. CARSON.

22nd AD Club CP.

It Will Be

Philadelphia, Pa.

That little box enclosing information on whom to write and why—was something greatly appreciated. Here's hoping it will be repeated often until the need is gone.

M. BECK.

Defeatists Weep for Term 'New Deal'

By Mac Gordon

We have no doubt that the chucking of the term "New Deal" by the President will be looked upon in some liberal and Social Democratic circles as a sign that the President has been captured by the reactionaries, and that they must cast about for someone else to support.

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thereby fail to expose the essential anti-war nature of the opposition, and permit it to get away with its pretense of fighting only against a certain "philosophy" of government.

A good example of this is a recent radio debate between PM's Max Lerner and John T. Flynn, who headed the New York chapter of the America First Committee when that outfit was still doing business.

In his presentation Flynn made it pretty obvious that the America Firsters were only formally liquidated. All the necessary steps taken by the federal government to mobilize the country for war were identified by him as "New Deal" and labelled "fascist."

Obviously, what he was actually opposing in the debate was not the pre-war New Deal, but the measures taken currently to conduct the war. He was against these measures because his underlying premise is that the war itself should not have been fought, and should not be fought now. The use of the term "New Deal," however, permitted him to disguise his essential position.

If published reports of the debate are accurate, Lerner permitted Flynn to get away with this by basing his discussion entirely on the positive features of the peacetime reforms of the New Deal.

Let's take a glance at the central issues before Congress today, and see what they are concerned with. Problems of subsidies, taxation and wages are in the forefront. Obviously, these questions revolve about President's original 7-point program to prevent wartime inflation. This is not a question of reform. Without special controls, our national economy could not be geared to all-out production of the instru-

ments of war. There would be severe dislocations which would result in bitter economic strife. The anti-inflation program is entirely and solely a war necessity.

The soldier vote, the abolition of the polltax and the executive steps to end discrimination are clearly essential national unity measures profoundly in harmony with the aims of the war.

To deprive the soldiers of the vote would be a bitter blow to their morale, as all the reports from the camps clearly indicate.

It has been brought home in numerous ways that discrimination has hampered manpower mobilization and effective coordination and training of our fighting forces. Insofar as abolition of the polltax is concerned, this is not only an internal war measure, but one which would have wide-spread repercussions in our favor among the colored peoples of the Far East.

The one piece of legislation which has the appearance of being "New Deal" is the Wagner-Dingell-Murray bill. But here, too, this measure, like the Beveridge Plan in Britain, is inspired by the necessity of making one of the expressed war aims—freedom from want—a reality. It, too, is essential to war morale in view of the widespread fear of post-war depression that exists among the workers.

Thus, the chucking of the expression "New Deal" is long overdue. The term is a "survival" of a past period. That, however, doesn't mean that it will not continue to be widely used by the Hooverites and other anti-FDR forces in the 1944 campaign. They still have to disguise their opposition to the nation's war program.

Facts on War Economy

Cost of Living In Wartime

By Labor Research Association

Everybody knows the cost of living has gone up since the war began. But how much?

The answer to this question is especially important to a worker who wants to know what his money wage really means to him in terms of the things he must buy to support himself and his family. The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics has a "cost-of-living" index which helps to answer this question. It is important that we know how this index is constructed and for what purpose it can be used, because the government has already, in the "Little Steel formula," used this index in its effort to stabilize wage rates.

HOW THE INDEX IS MADE

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has a list of over 200 goods and services which the average wage earner and low-salaried family bought before the war, covering such basic needs as food, clothing, rent, etc. Every month it sends out several hundred field agents to get price quotations on these goods in 21 big cities all over the country, and changes in the general price level for these goods are reflected in a combined price index for all the cities. The level of this index in October 1943 was 23.4 per cent higher than it was in January, 1941, the base date of the "Little Steel formula." However, labor spokesmen say that the true increase over this period is higher. The reasons are familiar to anyone who goes shopping.

SHOPPING IN WARTIME

Suppose you go to your neighborhood haberdashery for a shirt. If the particular shirt you had in mind, which used to retail for a dollar, is out of stock (very common these days) you may have to accept a much inferior shirt which, perhaps under the same trade name, also sells for a dollar. Or suppose the only shirt left in your size is a three dollar fancy shirt. You don't really want so expensive a shirt, but your shopping time, especially if you are a war worker, is limited, so you take it. In either case you suffer an increase in your living costs which the BLS index may not record. Why not?

If the Bureau's field agent, seeking to price the shirt you wanted doesn't find it in one store, he may shop around (having the time) until he does find it. If it is still selling for a dollar, he'll record no price increase, even though it may be selling for black-market prices elsewhere. (Shopkeepers frequently quote ceiling prices to government agents but overcharge everyone else.)

LOWER QUALITY SUBSTITUTES

Another possibility is that the government agent may accept the inferior shirt you may have bought as a suitable substitute for the one you wanted, and will thus record no price increase for that shirt. It is difficult for investigators to take note of quality deterioration unless, in the words of a critic of the Bureau's methods, they "carry testing laboratories with them or have Superman's X-ray vision." In fairness to the Bureau it must be said that it is now aware of the difficulties described above, perhaps in response to labor criticism. Thus the Bureau is now inclined to consider that, if one is forced to buy a more expensive brand because a less expensive brand has disappeared, this constitutes a price increase. Also, because of quality deterioration, the Bureau recognizes that its index understates the actual wartime increase of such goods.

WAR TOWN PRICES HIGHER

Another defect in the BLS index appears when it is used in the adjustment of wage levels as in the "Little Steel formula." Wage adjustments typically become necessary in "boom" areas where living costs, especially rents and food prices, have risen more than they have in the key cities covered by the BLS index. For such communities a national average, such as the BLS index, will further understate the actual rise in living costs. To quote our labor critic on this point: "If a person must pay \$1.00 for a certain meal in one city, it is small consolation to learn that the same meal costs 75 cents in the average city. You can't eat an index."

FOOD PRICES HIT WORKERS

Food prices have risen much higher than the cost of living as a whole. In fact since the beginning of the war in Europe retail food prices have moved up about 48 per cent, while the cost of living as a whole, measured on the BLS index, is up over 26 per cent.

The point stressed by labor is that the lower income groups spend a higher percentage of their total budget for food than do the average workers covered in the index or the public generally. The index therefore, fails to reflect the relatively increased advance in cost of living that has occurred for the lower income groups.

TAXES NOT COVERED

No allowance is made in the cost of living index for income taxes, which, before the war, were a negligible part of the budget of the worker. At present, however, these taxes are amounting to a substantial part of the cost of living of the single worker as well as the family supporter. In any realistic appraisal of the cost of living these taxes need to be considered. As one labor statistician puts it, "To expect people to buy goods with money which they never receive is like expecting them to have their cake and eat it too."

"Food prices are now gathered in 56 cities, while 34 cities are covered in collecting data on fuel, electricity and ice prices. Rents are priced only quarterly."

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